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BY MAIL. One, Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year, Six Mos. Mo.
Daily with Sunday...\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday...\$3.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
Sunday edition only...\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg
Daily with Sunday...10 cents
Daily without Sunday...10 cents
Sunday edition only...10 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1914

CO-ORDINATE.

The demand for a "co-ordinate" college for women should be met with two things—a college for women and co-ordination.

We are firmly convinced that Virginia owes her daughters a college equal in curriculum and dignity to any of the colleges for men.

We have long urged for this reason which seem to us conclusive. There was a time, perhaps, when the education of women was properly and exclusively cultural. In a civilization where women were a leisure class, protected by a special code of chivalry, a familiarity with letters, with English and with the fundamentals of general education was perhaps all that was necessary or even desirable for a finished type of womanhood. But if our ideal of woman has not changed, her occupation and her social position have. Many women are forced to make their way in the world; many of them have no desire for marriage or for motherhood; many others have legitimate intellectual ambition which should not be denied them. They plead not for cultural, but for vocational education, and they have a right to be heard.

But while we believe in a college for women, we believe that a better plan can be devised than that of establishing a co-ordinate college at the University of Virginia. The question is not one of right, but of expediency and lasting economy. The university, though the creation of the brain of Jefferson, is the property of the people of Virginia and is under their control. The taxpayers who have nurtured and supported it, and not the alumni who have benefited by it, are its owners. Their representatives in the Assembly are its directors.

Yet we do not believe that the General Assembly, upon investigation, will find it expedient to establish the college at the university. The members, we think, will appreciate the fact that the peculiar spirit of the university and its ancient traditions are assets worthy of consideration. They will appreciate also, we take it, that the proposed college for women should be given the privilege of establishing its own traditions and creating its own intellectual atmosphere.

That which the university would lose by the establishment of a near-by co-ordinate woman's college is intangible, but it is nevertheless real. That which the woman's college would lose by affiliation with the University of Virginia is equally intangible, but no less real. If the distinctive spirit of the university would in any way be lessened or impaired by having a woman's college adjacent, the woman's college would lose by having to appear, not as co-ordinate, but as subordinate, to the older school.

But while we think the General Assembly should deny the request of those who ask for a co-ordinate college at the University of Virginia, we think our legislators should thank these men and women for calling attention, if only by the use of the word, to the State's need of co-ordination in its higher institutions of learning.

So far as we know, there is not another State of the Union, certainly not one with as limited resources as Virginia, which attempts to scatter its higher education through so many different colleges. We have four normal schools for women, with practically the same courses; we have four State colleges for men, granting similar academic degrees; we have three schools where technical training in engineering is given. The result is that Virginia spends, perhaps, more than is necessary to meet the demands of our student class, yet fails to give any one of the colleges that financial support it needs to do work of the highest order.

The board of visitors of the university requested, in the resolution they adopted Monday, that the General Assembly appoint a commission to pass on the question of a college for women. Of this we most heartily approve. But we would urge that this commission take up the work which was left unfinished by the educational commission of 1910 and give us not only a plan for a woman's college, but a program for the co-ordination of all our colleges.

Speaking about "mean things," this holds the New Year's record; a well-known minister announced from his pulpit yesterday that he proposed to take his head and his heart to church every Sunday during a year; whereupon an impious doctress whispered that he noticed the church was almost empty.

The real plotters, however, are those Milwaukee clergymen who were on the job just before the new eugenics law went into effect.

We have organized a Perpetual Nuisance Club, and Harry K. Thaw and Dr. Frederick A. Cook have unanimously been elected its first members. Are there any other nominations?

CONSTRUCTION, NOT PROSCRIPTION.

The platform of the Virginia Progressive Democratic League is a call to progress in government. It is framed not in opposition, but in aspiration; its policy is construction, not proscription.

It has been interesting and gratifying to us to observe how closely the framers of this platform have followed those policies for which The Times-Dispatch has been contending for years. Nine of the twelve planks of the platform are in precise accord with the reforms advocated by this paper.

We have proposed that violations of the election laws shall be made a felony; the league takes the same position.

We have opposed the payment of any citizen's poll taxes by any other citizen; so does the league.

We have contended that the officers of primary elections should be appointed in the same manner as those serving at general elections; the league agrees.

We have urged that contested primary elections be settled in the courts; the same course is approved by the league.

We have argued against the activity of election officers; the league recognizes this as an evil to be corrected.

We have championed open committee hearings in the General Assembly; the league demands them.

We have appealed for a State Democratic Convention—in 1912 and again in 1913; the league joins in that appeal.

We have advocated the election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention in primaries; the league urges the same policy.

We have sought to correct the evils of the fee system; the league promises its support.

As the men who drafted this platform did not consult with The Times-Dispatch, we rejoice to find that the views we have expressed are those which meet with the approval of so many of the leaders in the movement for better government in Virginia.

But the greatest interest in the platform of the league will probably be aroused for the novelty, for Virginia at least, of the proposal to adopt the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Upon these The Times-Dispatch has not heretofore expressed an opinion.

We realize that it is folly to denounce and to reject these new agencies of government simply on the ground that they are a violation of the representative principle. It is equally folly to praise them as a cure for all our political ills. It is wisdom, we take it, to view them as means to an end—the reflection of the will of the people.

Ours is at present a system of representative government because, when it was devised, that seemed to be the best possible means of putting into effect the popular will. When representative government was adopted for America, the sparsity of our population and our faulty communications made popular government impossible. We had all the disadvantages of the present scattered electorate with none of the present means of reaching that electorate. Even as representative government was best suited to the age of its creation, so it may become unsuited to an age when the telephone, the telegraph and the newspaper enable every man, in some measure, to become a lawmaker.

But if representative government does not in every instance reflect the will of the people, so the modification of that system by the initiative, the referendum and the recall must not be viewed as a finality. These expedients are perhaps valuable in themselves, but even more valuable in that their adoption in America is a recognition of the popular right to change our form of government when it is unsuited.

Government must change with the changing needs of the people, is the fundamental tenet of the new Democracy. That this change should be accomplished by placing the necessary instruments for change in the hands of the people, is the view of the new league. Judging their action by this standard, The Times-Dispatch indorses, as a part of Virginia's future program of reform, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, except as the latter relates to judges.

We do not believe there is present pressing need for the application of any of these expedients in Virginia. We have no huge graft and no gross dishonesty of the type that can be reached by the recall; we have nothing worse than an outworn system of tax administration which favors the few at the expense of the many—a system which, we trust, is steadily improving.

But we have new opportunities and new responsibilities; we have a wider activity for the State and a growing ideal of service. If the initiative, referendum and recall promise help in these directions, we want them. If, useless in themselves, their discussion inspires men to larger endeavor or brings better government into being, we heartily indorse them.

We must never forget that in Virginia our progress in government has at best been slow. We have been too willing to endure known evils for the fear of worse unknown dangers; we have too little of discontent and, it may be, of rebellion. But the greater ends which we have in view—government that will be honest, efficient, fearless and truly reflecting the will of the people—are only to be achieved by education, by united endeavor and by unflinching zeal. We cannot afford to proscribe those who do not agree with us; we must broaden our convictions and widen our horizon; we must train the blind to see and the timid to walk boldly; we must build up through chance and through experiment, through failure and through doubt.

If those things the new league does, it will be a blessing. If it does less, it will miss a splendid destiny.

Our idea of an impossibility is securing an interview from John Lind.

A HEROIC HOTEL CLERK.

Yesterday's dispatches told of a terrible hotel fire in Newark, O., in which Arthur Grubb, the night clerk, saved the lives of forty persons. Seven men were fatally hurt despite his efforts. Grubb himself was badly injured, but he stuck to his task of arousing the sleepers until he had done all that he could. Through corridors of flame he fought his way, knocking on the doors of the guests, and when he came out exhausted all the hair had been burned from his head, and his body and face were terribly burned.

No punishment would have come to him had he not done this. He rested under no legal duty, perhaps, to expose his life in an effort to save the sleeping guests, but he owned the high courage of a man, and he deserves a Carnegie medal for his heroic service. In his case, as in so many other like rescues by hotel clerks, he is entitled to substantial recognition from those whose lives he saved.

Grubb is an honor to a difficult vocation. The way of the hotel clerk is rarely strewn with roses. He is compelled to combine the practical qualities of the business man with the suavity of the diplomat. He is the hotel's complaint bureau, the buffer who receives the kicks. He is an accurate judge of human nature. He must remember more faces than the master politician. His discrimination must be of the nicest. He must be all things to all men. His is the universal ear; he must listen intelligently to the conversations of all sorts of people. He is the unhappy victim of countless "Who's Who" and a human social register. He is the oil upon the cogs of the hotel machinery. He aspires to nothing but to run a hotel of his own, and it is astonishing how often he achieves his goal. Some of the best hotel men in the country have served their time behind the desk and spent many a year in singing the constant hotel chorus, "Front!"

WHERE WILL TALL BUILDINGS STOP?

As they race through lower Broadway, even the unsentimental Knickerbockers pause for a moment to watch the wreckers tear down the "Tower."

To New York, that building at 60 Broadway, marked as much of an era as our Capitol or our Mutual Building did for us. The "Tower" was the first of the Gotham skyscrapers and was for two years the tallest structure on the continent. Erected in 1883, its roof stood 123 feet above the pavement, and its height was the wonderment of all New York. Who would care to live that high above the ground, and where could fools be found to venture their funds in a structure sure to collapse from its very size—such were the questions that the city asked. Now the owners have decided that the site is too valuable to be used for such a low building, and they are tearing it down to give place to a more profitable skyscraper.

Along with the news of the doom of the Tower comes the report that ambitious investors plan to outdo the Singer, the Metropolitan and the Woolworth buildings. The Pan-American is to be the name of the new monster. They are to erect on the block bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. It is to have but fifty-four stories, but with its ornamental lantern and colossal finish, it will soar to 861 feet. Compared with this, the Park Row building, erected in 1898, with a height of 335 feet, will seem a hovel, while even the Woolworth Building will be overtopped by fifty feet.

With eleven-story structures turned into scrap iron and with 750-foot buildings yielding supremacy, where will American tall buildings stop? The architects and engineers will probably answer that there is no theoretical limit, save that of the resources of those who build. If property-owners are willing to pay the added cost of construction, the engineers can design and the steelmakers can cast girders for a building which architects might plan to be 100 stories high.

But there is another element involved which is already making itself felt. This is human nature. It matters not how safe and secure a building may be, men do not care to hazard themselves beyond a certain height. Twenty stories above ground they will labor and thrive; even thirty stories they will go; but beyond that is the dead line for tenants. This is proved by the fact that the upper stories of all the very high buildings in New York are vacant and cannot be let even at a reduced rental.

Man's instincts and his love of Mother Earth will curb both the ambition of architects and the advertising mania of building promoters.

The Boston Globe finds from the census that the following number of women had unusual vocations: "154 were boatmen and sailors, 873 watchmen, policemen and detectives, 85 boot-blacks, 1,320 hunters, 2 motormen, 13 street car conductors, 2 roofers, 126 plumbers, 45 plasterers, 167 brick and stone masons, 241 paperhangers, 1,753 painters, 545 carpenters, 41 mechanics, 123 blacksmiths, 571 machinists, 2,370 workers in iron and steel, 113 wood-choppers, 373 sawmill employees, 440 batters, 334 undertakers, 177 stationery engineers, 1,947 stock raisers, 406 electricians, 34 civil engineers, 245 chemists, 21 stoveholders, and 5,582 barbers."

But the Globe declines to attempt the enumeration of those in the talking machine business.

We are pleased to announce that several well-known popular novelists announced the publication of their second 1914 book about the end of next week.

The King-elect of Albania is to receive a salary of \$50,000 a year, and is expected to spend \$200,000. When he gets through Albania, he will be well equipped for service in any of our American ambassadorships.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

The Governor's Levees.

Governor Smith will hold a public reception at the Executive Mansion commencing at 3 o'clock to-night. On each Friday evening hereafter, a similar function will be given.

Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Phelan introduced a bill declaring all persons owing military service to the Confederate States and who voluntarily departed beyond the boundaries thereof without the written permission of the President, with intent to abandon the same, alien enemies, and subjecting all such persons in all respects to the laws in relation to the same.

Mr. Semmes reported the House bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be located west of the Mississippi. The House went into secret session for the consideration of the currency bill.

Legislature.

In the Senate, the resignation of Edwin L. Moore, Senator-Elect from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, was received. A writ of election ordering the filling of this vacancy was issued. In the House, a bill enlarging the powers and privileges of the Virginia Military Institute was passed.

From Lee's Army.

It is the opinion of our correspondents that the present duration of the war and the probability now recognized on all sides of its long continuance admonishes us clearly that it is our bounden duty to place the country on a war footing for the war. To do this successfully requires at our hands three things: first, a sufficiency of men; second, a sufficiency of food; third, a healthy circulating medium for currency.

Wheeler's Haul.

On December 23, General Wheeler captured a supply train at Charleston, Tenn.

From the North.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac.

The new Northern draft has been postponed until January 15.

The New York Herald advocates the election of General Grant to the next presidency.

Queen Victoria's Sorrow.

The Queen continues to be oppressed with the terrible loss she sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The second anniversary of her bereavement was passed on the 14th ultimo in strict seclusion. A religious service took place early in the morning in the royal mausoleum at Frogmore, attended by Her Majesty and several of her children, who placed on the tomb wreaths of evergreen and immortelles. Her Majesty makes frequent visits to the mausoleum, and the custom so recently followed in France and other continental countries of paying these honors to the memory of the departed seems likely from this high example of being introduced into England.

Charged With False Tax Returns.

Yesterday before C. S. Commissioner Sands, E. Rehman, F. Maish and John P. Shedd, butchers, were arraigned to answer to the charge of perjury, they having made false statements to the C. S. assessor of the gross receipts upon which they were to be taxed.

Gaming House Closed.

On Wednesday the police effected entrance into the gaming house kept by Henry Hungerford and Benjamin de Grote. They seized a set of paraphernalia, checked and arrested several men that entered the room, before the tiger is regularly uncaged, is required to take a seat behind the table, open a small bank and go through one deal, the others betting against him. After the deal has been passed around so that all have made themselves equally acquainted with the "indivisible element," the real Bengal tiger takes his lair, and woe be to all who approach him.

General Morgan Arrives.

General Morgan arrived in the city last night, and proceeded to the Ballard House.

From the Rapids.

The Federal Virginia cavalry surprised an infantry picket of the enemy near Eldorado, Culpeper County, on Tuesday, capturing three of them.

A Capture in the Southwest.

General William E. Jones on Sunday, near Jonesville, Lee County, captured more than 400 of the Yankee force that has been infesting that county. He also took three pieces of artillery, all their wagons, horses and mules. His loss was five killed and twelve wounded.

Children's Fair.

Rev. George Woodbridge has received from a little girl, Jane Harold, the sum of \$500, the proceeds of a fair gotten up by her, the same to be appropriated to the Peninsula Orphan Asylum.

Local Matters.

George Drew, a free negro, arrested as a bad character, without papers, was ordered twenty lashes by the Mayor, and held for his good behavior.

Yesterday afternoon the snow began to fall with every prospect of covering the ground to the depth of several inches.

The First Market yesterday morning was a poor looking place, so far as supplies were concerned. A majority of the butchers refused to sell their meat, and the others had no meat at all. The bad weather will prevent anything coming in for several days, and should induce all classes to economize.

Seven thousand old copper cents were sold in Petersburg last Tuesday at \$4.50 per hundred.

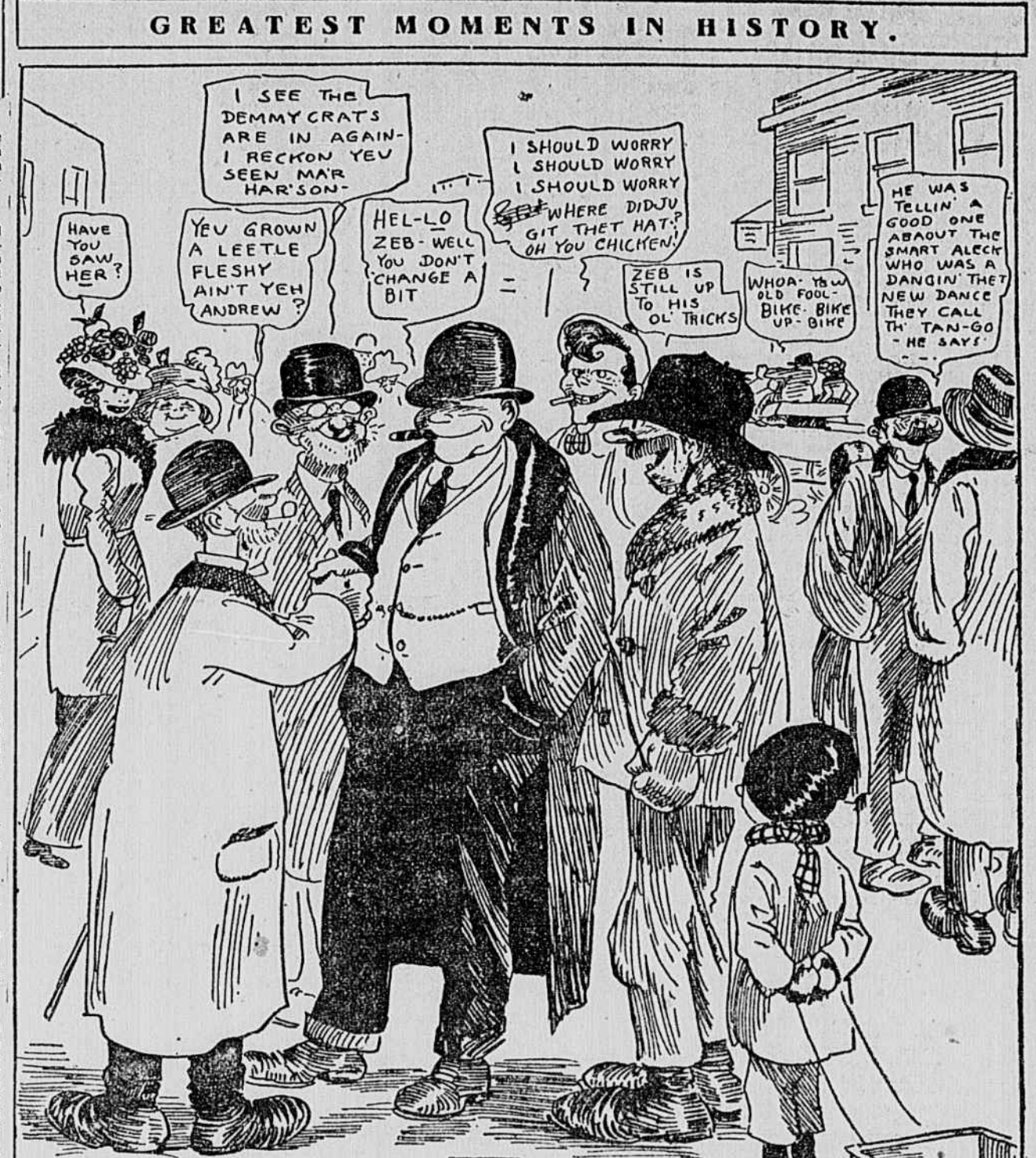
Deserter Shot.

J. C. Hite, a deserter from the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, was shot in Lynchburg on Tuesday by the provost guard.

Abe Martin

Ever once in a while we meet the father of a good for nothing loafer who boasts that his boy shall never have to work as hard as he did. Most of the study is done after a feller leaves college.

GREATEST MOMENTS IN HISTORY.



SHAKING HANDS WITH OLD ACQUAINTANCES WHEN YOU VISIT THE OLD TOWN FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Views of Our Legislators on Virginia's Needs Measures Which Will Be Urged in the General Assembly

The Times-Dispatch has addressed to the members of the coming General Assembly a request for their views on a number of important questions that will come before them. In these columns we print from day to day the answers members have forwarded.

Questions for Our Legislators.

1. Are you in favor of making fraud in elections a felony?

2. Do you favor effective laws prohibiting and punishing attempts to control voters by paying their poll taxes for them?

3. Do you believe that the judges and clerks of primary elections should be appointed by party committees or in the manner provided by the laws governing general elections?

4. Are you in favor of taking away from party committees the power to decide contested primary election cases, and placing said contests in the courts, where witnesses can be compelled to attend, and where false swearing may be punished as perjury?

5. Are you in favor of a law prohibiting the judges and clerks from using their influence at the polls for or against any candidates at general and primary elections?

6. What, in your opinion, is the solution of the tax question—do you favor segregation or a central board of equalization?

7. Do you favor the enactment of additional legislation facilitating the collection of the \$1,516,429.90 delinquent poll taxes now overdue three years, exempting delinquents whose income is less than \$50 per month?

8. Do you favor any change in the fee system? If so, do you think it

ought to be entirely abolished or modified so as to require all fee officers to pay into the public treasury all fees collected by them over and above certain fixed, just compensation?

9. Are you in favor of a law requiring all persons employed to influence legislation to register with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating by whom employed and paid and the amount of their compensation?

10. Are you in favor of having open reasons as to all legislative committee?

11. Are you in favor of electing State delegates to the national convention at a primary election?

12. Are there any other questions which you desire to express your opinion?

R. H. Wills, of Roanoke.

1. I am in favor of making election frauds punishable in the discretion of the jury either as a felony or a misdemeanor. My reason for this is that where the penalty is too severe, the jury are very slow to convict. I should, therefore, be in favor of a severe penalty that could be imposed in flagrant cases, and a lesser penalty as a misdemeanor, where cases are not so aggravated.

2. Upon the consideration that I have given it, I am inclined to think that in punishing attempts to control voters by paying their poll taxes, it is one that would be very difficult to enforce, and might work a hardship in cases where persons have innocently paid a poll tax for another, if such a law, however, made the intent to control the vote of another constituent element of the crime, I should be in favor of it.

3. The question of the appointment of judges in the primary elections is one which I have given much thought to, but I have ever considered. I am in favor of requiring the judges of the Circuit and Corporation Courts to appoint the judges in the primary election. Of course in the event that this cannot be done it will be a long step forward to have the judges and clerks appointed by a general election, as in the case of the present justice of the peace, but by the argument that the party election should be under the control of the party authorities; but in Virginia, where a Democratic nomination is usually equivalent to an election, this matter ought not to be left to the party authorities, and, in fact, I think should be even more rigorously controlled than the appointment of judges and clerks in general elections; because in a great number of general elections the result is a foregone conclusion, and any fraud which would be sufficient to change it, would—in most cases—be so gross as not to pass as to this question, is that it ranks in importance with any question that will come before this Legislature, and I think that certainly some change should be made for the better.

4. Yes, I would be in favor of such a bill.

5. I would be in favor of a bill prohibiting the judges and clerks from using their influence at the polls for or against any candidates, and making any violation thereof a misdemeanor.

6. The tax question is one that is too big to discuss in the scope of a letter; but my opinion at the present time is, that the plan by which the State assessment shall be a percentage

of the local assessment would obviate the necessity of a Central Board of Equalization. A considerable benefit, it seems to me, would accrue if laws are passed by which poll taxes may be collected when due. I further think that a great deal of relief will be obtained from the bills proposing a more just tax on negotiable notes and bank deposits. Under this law, it is probable property will be given in for taxation, and, while the rate will be vastly lower, there will be a vast deal more of it given in.

7. I will say that I favor such a law as the one indicated in this paragraph, and that I should further be in favor of a law requiring citizens who are eligible to register to pay their poll taxes, and prescribe the same penalty for their failure to do so that would be imposed if a person should attempt to engage in business for which he has not a license, without first having obtained a license.

8. At present, I do not favor the abolition of the fee system. I am not sufficiently versed in the matter to say whether a bill providing that the fee system be maintained, the fees should be brought into the State Treasury would be best, or not.

9. Never having served in the Legislature of Virginia, and having had little practical experience, I am not advised as to whether such a law as this is necessary, though I can see no harm that it could do to any one.

10. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the practical working of the legislative committees to know whether this law would be best, or not.

11. I am in favor of election of State delegates to the national convention at a primary election.

12. I believe that a great saving would be wrought in the matter of jury costs, and court fees and other expenses in the trial of small matters if the jurisdiction of justices of the peace were raised to \$200 or \$300, and a system about as follows adopted, viz.: That the present justices of the peace should be permitted to issue all civil and criminal warrants; but that the present justices should have no trial jurisdiction; that each county should elect from the county at large three justices, who should hold court once each month in each magisterial district, with the right in the presiding justice to hold a special court at any time or place in the county for cause shown, and that these justices should have all trial jurisdiction. There should, of course, be provision that the justices issuing the warrant in criminal cases, should make the same returnable before the trial justice forthwith, or under certain provisions, and in civil cases to issue attachments.

We have a somewhat similar system

in Roanoke city, and other cities, which disposes of a vast deal of small business.

I hope that this Legislature will make some sweeping provisions for the protection of game, not only of such game as we have, but the propagation, under the auspices of a game commissioner, of other species.

I understand that there will be a bill introduced at this session of the Legislature, looking to providing pensions for the members of the Supreme Court of Appeals, permitting them to retire when they have attained the age of seventy years. I am heartily in favor of this, and have talked to a great number of lawyers on the subject. I believe that it meets with the hearty approval of 95 per cent of the bar of this State.

Dr. S. T. A. Kent, of Halifax.

1-2. I will vote for any law that will promote just and fair primaries and general elections.

3. I think that party primaries should be held under control of party holding the same, properly safeguarded by law.

4. I think it would be well for contested cases to be decided by the courts.

5. I believe that the judges and clerks should not use their influence for or against any candidate.

6. I am not fully prepared to answer this question, but am satisfied that equalization is a necessary step to our present unsatisfactory laws.

7. I think that the poll tax should be collected as other taxes are collected, and as it goes into the school fund I see no reason why any one should be exempted.

8. I think there should be a modification of the fee system.

9. Yes.

10. So far as I am personally concerned, yes, I am heartily willing that all my official notes should be public and above board.

11. Yes.

12. I beg to say that I am in favor of an early passage of the enabling act, and I see no reason why a joint committee of the two houses, whose duty it will be to meet during the recess of the Legislature to hold hearings and prepare bills on matters of large interest to the State. I am in favor of the repeal of the tax on bank deposits.

MAKE your shopping easy next Christmas, by starting to-day and saving up a fund for this purpose. Savings Accounts of \$1.00 or more bear a per cent interest.

National State and City Bank